

Los Angeles

VRA Litigation

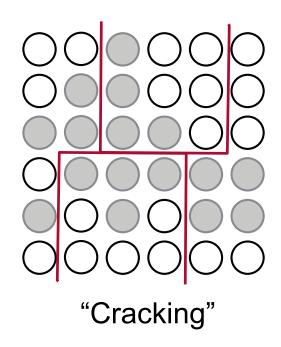
Prof. Justin Levitt November 18, 2020

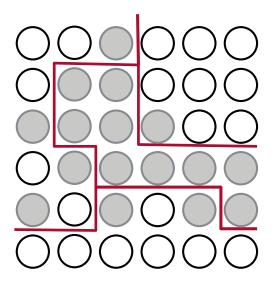
A refresher



Rule One

Don't set out to hurt voters based on their race or ethnicity





"Packing"

- No matter if lines are "pretty"
- No matter the ultimate motive



Rule Two

Comply with the Voting Rights Act

- Are there sizable, relatively concentrated minority communities?
- Do the minority communities have distinct electoral preferences?
- Did (or do) underrepresented minorities face discrimination?

Can we design districts to give minorities a fair shot?



Rule Three

Consider other factors at the same time

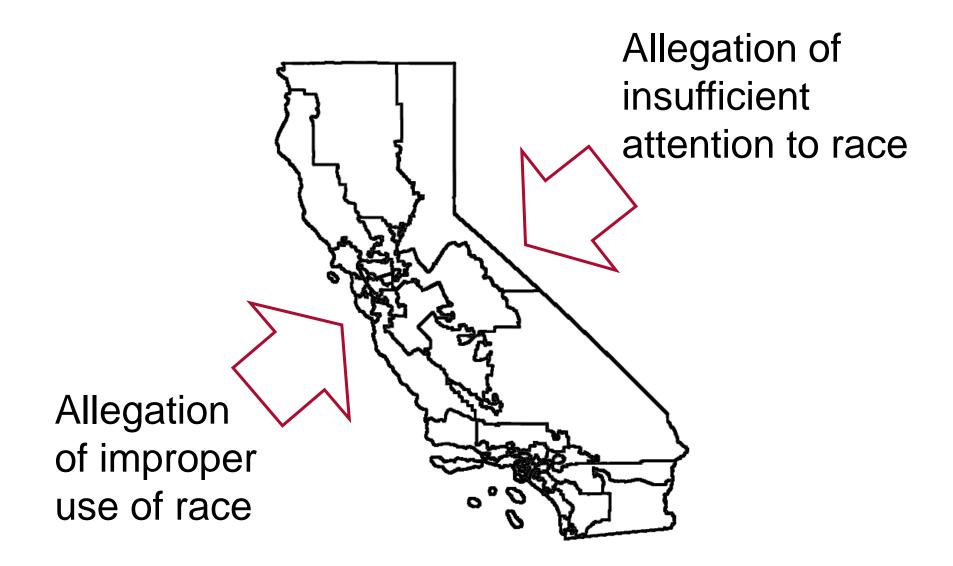
Race can only "predominate" if there's a really good reason





The shape of litigation







Avoiding the improper use of race

- It's <u>fine</u> to consider race and ethnicity
- Don't set out to overpack
- Don't set out to divide / splinter
- Consider factors in addition to race / ethnicity (and explain those other factors)
 - Communities of interest
 - City / county / neighborhood boundaries
 - Compactness (based on population)

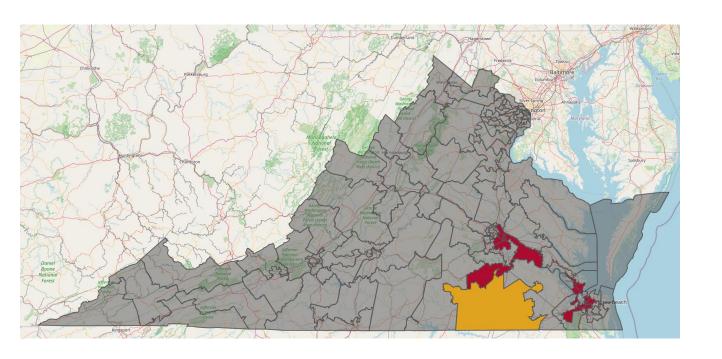


Avoiding insufficient attention to race

- Are local minority groups large enough to be > 50% "CVAP" (separately or together)
- Do local minority groups have distinct political preferences (separately or together, primaries or general elections)
- Is there a history of discrimination with lingering effects?
- Do minority groups have a meaningful opportunity in a proportional number of districts?
- What would it take for the local minority groups to have meaningful opportunities to elect candidates of their choice?



The wrong approach

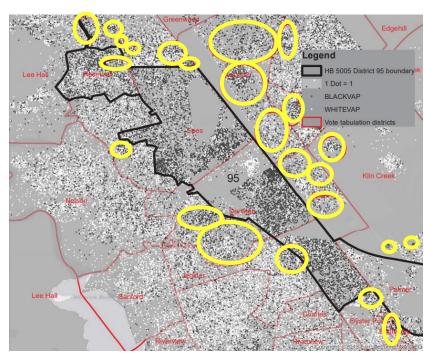


Dist.	BVAP%
63	59.5%
69	55.2%
70	56.4%
71	55.3%
74	57.2%
75	55.4%
77	58.8%
80	56.3%
89	55.5%
90	56.6%
92	60.7%
95	60.0%

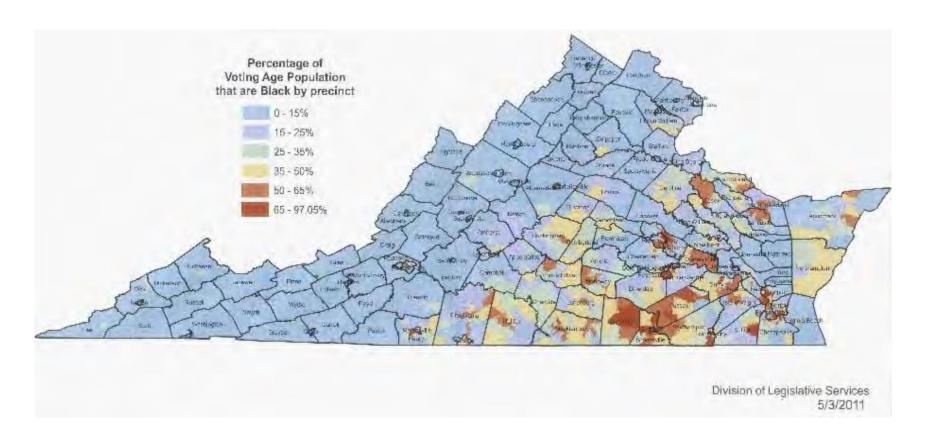


The wrong approach

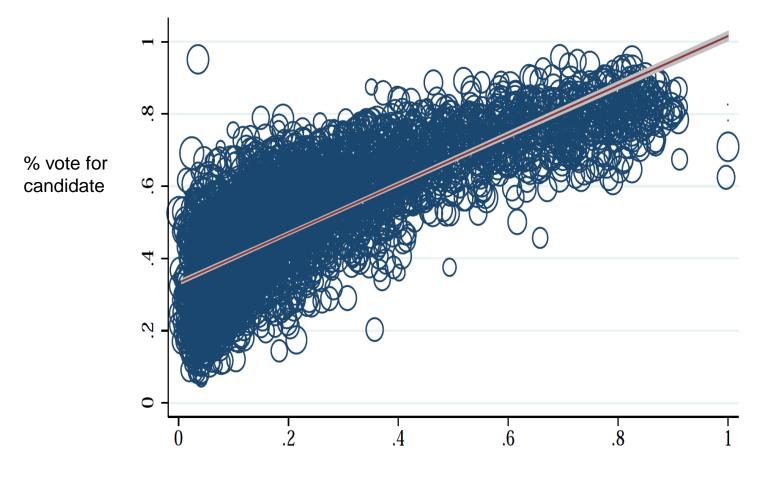




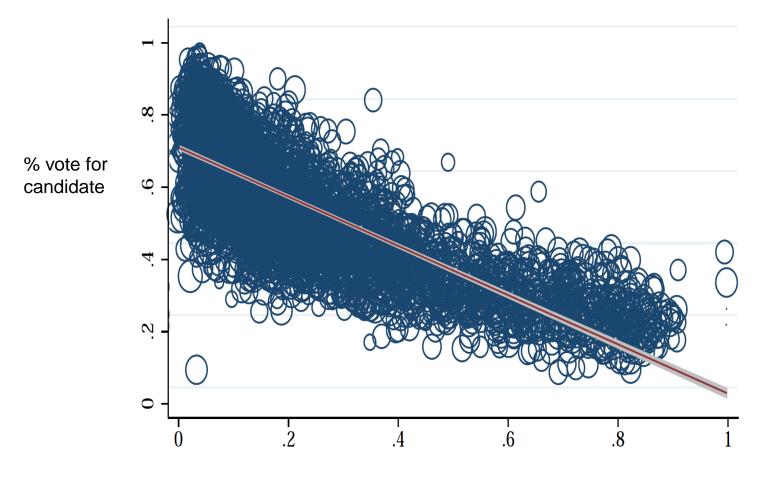














- Is there a history of discrimination?
- Do minority groups already have proportional opportunity?
- What's the appropriate local minority concentration that gives a reliable practical opportunity to elect? (doesn't have to be exact, but has to have "strong basis")
- Consider other factors too!
 - Communities of interest
 - City / county / neighborhood boundaries
 - Compactness (based on population)



Early and often – it's iterative

Start early with data

Give time to consider blocs of multiple minority groups

Give time to try different combinations



Further information

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allaboutredistricting.org

